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## -- Sixteen Pages --

MISS WILKINS'S PRIZE STORY. It Will Be Printed in the Daily Jourmal, Beginning on Aug. 3.

On Aug. 3 the Journal will begin the ublication of the most expensive short story ever published. It is the prize story in the detective story contest just closed for which \$2,000 has been paid by Bacheller & Johnson syndicate, agreeably with the award of the judges. This story is entitled, "The Long Arm." It is written by Mary E. Wilkins and her collaborator, Joseph E. Chamberlain. Miss Wilkins s now the most distinguished and perhaps the most popular American novelist of the time, and this story is particularly interesting, inasmuch as it is the first detective story that this author has ever written The scene is laid in Vermont, among the simple New England people with whose life Miss Wilkins has shown herself so familfar. The interest is strong and well sustained, and the climax a genuine surprise. ments of about two thousand words each. continuing for six days. It will not appear in the Sunday edition

If the mass of people who are paying or street and sewer improvements should be consulted, the City Council will make s very moderate appropriation for parks. Two great improvements at a time are enough.

After all, the bull-fighting will constitute an attraction of the Atlanta exposition, and it will doubtless draw better than an exhibit of all the products of the fields, the factories and the mines of the South.

The daughter of ex-Secretary Whitney has set an example which other American girls can follow with advantage. She will marry an Englishman of an old family, but he lives and toils in America as an American.

The incoming Congress should enact law which will make it very clear that It is no part of the duty of Cabinet officers to sail along the coasts inspecting lighthouses or to live on revenue cutters to see how they are managed.

The English bimetallists are said to he very much gratified over the Tory victory in the elections. They have taken an active part in the campaign against the Liberals and have urged the support of the Tory candidates as bimetallists.

The fact that two debates on the silver question have been postponed and newspaper readers are very weary of the Horr-Harvey squabble goes to prove that the sudden interest in the free coinage of silver of last March is a thing

It is said that the Czar of all the Ruslas has availed himself of the services of an American press-clipping bureau in order that he may know what is said of him and his methods in the United States, In that respect he wiser than some other European rulers.

The conflict already on in Canada is between 3,428,000 Englishmen and 1,404,-000 Frenchmen. In numbers the English are far ahead, but the French control one large province which may undertake to secede from a confederation which was created for the division of government subsidies for the building of railroads and other public works.

The Pennsylvania Legislature lately passed a law forbidding the exhibition n any public place, for a pecuniary conideration or reward, any person suffering from mental or physical deformity, or, as commonly known, any "freak." It is a good law, and if it were supple mented by one prohibiting the exhibition of physical deformities as a means of soiciting alms it would be still better.

Commissioner Roosevelt has done the Haroun Al Raschid act to some purpos When he first took to wandering over New York city after midnight to inspect the doings of the policemen he found or men ber of the force out of every ten at lending to his business. Now, he says, the proportion of delinquents is not one in fifty. He probably feels encouraged to persevere in this work of grace.

It is now suspected that the incapacity of the Chinese government and the gen eral demoralization in China furnish an occasion for Russia to assume a protecorate over that country similar to that of Great Britain over Egypt. If this susicion is well founded, the United States ould not object, since China would, in all probability, afford a better field for merican enterprise than it would if nat country were under British domina

A saloon keeper who was arrested in

since there was nothing to prevent his night or day. After taking the matter under advisement the court decided that he was right. The same point might be made under the Indiana law. The law forbids the sale of "any spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquor" between the hours of 11 o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock a. m., but there is nothing cating beverages. The law does not require saloons to close, but simply forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors.

SPANISH CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA

The Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald has interviewed Emilio Castelar on Cuban affairs. Castelar is one of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe, and a consistent Liberal in polities, but his loyalty to Spain seems to have obscured his judgment. He defends the Spanish policy in Cuba, and thinks the insurgents are inflicting a grievous injury on the island in trying to achieve its independence. He also thinks the people of the United States are unjust to Spain in their open expression of sympathy for the insurgents. Continuing,

North Americans are not just to the country which was the mother and discoverer of America. Classicism in literature and art still reigns in Europe, and there exists throughout the world a sort of religion called Hellenic, because Greece was the initiator of European civilization occidental countries we have mad Roman civilization a dogma and called it Catholicism. Well, America must sooner or later create a religion which will be called Hispanism, because from the Missis-sippi to Patagonia America owes the civili-zation which has been its life to Spain, and the logical laws of religion and society desire that Spain shall always be an Ameri-can power in the interest of our planet and the good of humanity.

Rash as it may seem to take issue with o accomplished and able a statesman as Castelar, the Journal feels moved to say that this expression is more indicative of his loyalty to Spain than it is of a correct appreciation of existing conditions. History accords due honor to Spain for the part she bore in the discovery of America, and events which transpired during the Columbian year 1892-3 showed that the government and people of the United States are willing to recognize fullest extent. But it is claiming too much to say that Spain laid the foundation of civilization in America, or that her services in this regard will eventually result in the birth of a new cult which will be called Hispanism. Castelar does, indeed, qualify his expression by saying that "from the Mississippi to Patagonia America owes the civilization which has been its life to Spain," thus practically admitting that the United States, whose civilization dominates the Western world, owes nothing to Spain, but he claims for the semi-civilization of the Central and South American States a character and vitality which it does not possess. In fact, there could be no better evidence of the inherent weakness of Spanish civilization even as it existed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, than the present condition of countries which were subjugated and for a long time ruled by Spain. The vigorous, powerful, aggressive and beneficent civilization which were planted on the rocky shore of Plymouth bay and other parts of the North Atlantic coast finds no counterpart in the puny, dwindling and vicious establishments made in the West India islands and the present states of Central and South

Spanish civilization may one day dominate the Western continent is the suggestion of a patriotic dreamer. There is as much probability that the reign of the aboriginal tribes of North America will be re-established or the mysterious cult of the mound builders be restored. Moorish barbarism is as likely to be restored in Spain as Spanish civilization is to dominate America. Anglo-Saxon civilization drove Spain out of Florida and Louisiana. The great State of Texas is a magnificent reminder of the decay of Spanish power in America. Mexico and most of the South American states have, one after another, rid themselves of Spanish rule, and about all the progress they have made has been since they achieved their independence. The Spanish domain in America, from having been imperial and continental, has been reduced to a few islands, the largest and finest of which is now struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke with good prospects of success. The finger plete expulsion of Spain from America pended and to cause the mass of children and half-past 1, used as the dinner hour at no distant day, and ultimately to the complete extinction of the traces of Spanish civilization on this continent. The United States will one day absorb Mexico, and Anglo-Saxon enterprise and civilization will push their way into and through the states of Central America further south. Cuba will gravitate to the great Republic, and a hundred years hence the island and its population will have become completely Americanized. The civilization that will prevail over this continent and its outlying islands is Anglo-Saxon civilization. Senor Castelar should readjust his spectacles and look at events as they are transpiring and at conditions as they exist beyond the borders of Spain.

The idea thrown out by Castelar that

ANTE-MORTEM FUNERAL SERMONS

The Hamilton county man who lately had his funeral sermon preached while he was yet alive and able to listen to it set an example not unworthy of imitation. The innovation has at least some points of improvement over the old plan. For one thing, the necessity for excessive eulogy is removed. The injunction to speak nothing but good of the dead, observed with needless care by most funeral orators, would, of course, have no weight in a case where the subject of the discourse was still alive. The injunction has the reasonable basis that adverse criticism of a man's acts after he has departed from earth can do him no good. It is also true that it can do him no harm, and may serve as a warning to some living sinner traveling the same path. Nevertheless, custom, a delicacy of feeling, perhaps, on occasion, a secret fellow-feeling, lead the average preacher to indulge in a greater degree of panegyric over deceased citizens than rigid truth will fustify. When he is called on to perform ante-mortem lob case will be different. There is no timehonored custom to bind him here, and there should be no hesitation in speaking the truth, though the truth condemn. In fact, it is the bounden duty of the offithoroughly as to the character of his living subject and to direct special notice to any reprehensible features thereof. It is an unequaled opportunity for

and for rebuking sin, and no conscienmay be of a sort to excite honest praise. good man when the advance funeral disfor unrestricted eulogy, for goodness is tions. He will rather wish to have his faults, though they are of a minor sort pointed out that he may correct them, and will receive the disclosure in humble and grateful spirit-that is, as before remarked, if he is really good. This system of obsequies affords, indeed, one of the best of opportunities for seeing ourselves as others see us, and any individual who is anxious for this variety of illumination cannot do better than to arrange with some conscientious clergyman to preach an unflatteringly frank funeral sermon over him. If for any quaintances, who, though outside of the pulpit, are competent and ready to tell just what sort of man he is. Such servmay easily resolve themselves into "ex- read. perience meetings," should the members of the audience see fit to supplement the remarks of the regular speaker with comments of their own on the character and conduct of the person who forms the center of interest. The scheme is one which has wide pos-

sibilities, but the chances of its popu larity are yet to be tested.

SCHOOLS AND THEIR COST.

The proceedings of the late national been variously commented on by several newspapers. Most commendable zeal was manifested by superintendents and teachers in their work. Methods were compared and improvements suggested, and very naturally the office of the superintendent and teachers was magnified. All men are inclined to do that-a the papers which have commented upon There was much which looked to larger expenditure, more costly buildings and apparatus, but there was not a word about economical management public schools. The Chicago Journal, one of the papers criticising this omission, calls attention to the last report of the National Commissioner of Education. which shows that the cost per capits of educating pupils in the public schools has been doubled during the past twenty years. The increase has been largest in the Northwestern States, and particularly in those States which received land grants for the support of public schools. It seems that the land grants, instead of decreasing the amount to be raised by taxation, as was the design, have apparently increased it. The same paper says that twenty years ago the cost of supporting the schools of Chicago was one-fourth of the entire expenditure for municipal government, while, at the present time, the schools require nearly as much money for their support as all the other departments.

has increased very largely during twenty years. This is due in part to the illogical relation which school boards sustain to other branches of the city government, or, more accurately, because the boards are practically independent of the control of the regular city government. To him cannot expend a dollar which has An engine house cannot be built without Board can, by a majority vote, build schoolhouses and lavishly equip them. The Mayor and the boards of public works, safety and health cannot negotiate a loan for a thousand dollars without the authority of the Council, but the School Board can issue bonds at a high rate of interest to purchase property not needed. As the result of this unlimited power, school buildings have been made expensive by elaborate construction and finish where plainer and less costly buildings would be better, because the influence of such buildings is to teach coming from humble homes to such luxury to be discontented with their condi-

There is a very general feeling that the present tendency to give a liberal education to a limited number in the high schools is not wise If the development of the high school is not at the expense of the lower grades, it certainly confers advantages upon so limited number that such schools cannot be called, in any real sense, public schools. In Chicago, it costs the taxpayers \$115.71 a year for every pupil attending the high schools. If the figures representing the cost of such schools in this and other cities should be presented they would cause surprise. The Journal is well aware that certain advanced educators hold that the State's system of education should include the university. Magnifying their office, these, enthusiasts have lost sight of the burdens of the taxpayer. The mass of people who pay taxes, while they are in favor of a public school system which will insure the great body of children an education suited to people who must work for a living, have had their attention called to the increased cost of schools, and they wi in time demand an investigation.

CRIMINAL MYSTERIES IN FICTION. Everybody likes a good story, but there is something about the unraveling of a mystery which excites a peculiar interest in the human mind, and if a crime is involved in this mystery the interest, for some unexplainable reason, is proportionately greater. It is a recognition of this character of the fiction reading public that has led a Chicago paper to offer a series of prizes, of which the highest i \$10,000, for several stories which dea with mysteries that are fully unfolded only in the last chapter. The same thought caused the offering by a New York firm of prizes for detective stories. The great liking for tales of this sort is a curious manifestation of what seems to be an almost universal curiosity concern ing the doings of criminals. It is shown aware of latent possibilities in themnoticeable in staid and trustworthy citi-

and girls. It has nothing in common with the so-called literary taste. It is the story people want, and if the plot is sufficiently complicated and the details worked out with artistic ability the literary style is a minor consideration. Nevertheless, the style of the telling adds greatly to the interest. The "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" were full of incident and their treatment was novel, but their literary finish added greatly to their popularity. It is a little curious that the better class of modern novelists, knowing the demand for this sort of literature, does not turn its attention more frequently to tales of crime and mystery. That Miss Mary E. Wilkins has done so proves that she at least is aware of the possibilities of the field. That she took the first prize offered by the New York syndicate for a detective story shows that she has a gift in that direction. Such tales are, however, so widely different from the sketches of uneventful New England life on which she has made her reputation that her admirers naturally wonder at the versatility which can accomplish both. This curiosity and interest are already manifesting

BACILLI AND SUCH.

themselves in advance orders for the edi-

tions of the Journal containing the tale.

Whatever may be the popular verdict as

to its merits, it will certainly be widely

Several thousand years the ignorant numan race lived in conscious security so far as food and air were concerned Its struggle has been to get food. All this has changed. The scientist has come with his malign and ubiquitous bacilli, and now danger and death lurk in all things we eat and even in the air breathe. What for years and years has been called "the pure air of heaven' literally swarms and is foul with microbes. Water in its best natural condition, unless sterilized, is full of the germs of disease. For years a class of disagreeable persons have insisted that the natural food of mankind is vegetarian, yet the scientists of the bacilli and microbe order tell us that only the fruits and vegetables which have grown and ripened in the air and sunshine are fit for food, and that all esculents grown under the ground, potatoes, etc., are full of the impurities of the soll. As for meats, they are not only filled with microbes and such, but they dull the sensibilities and brutalize the heart, Going over the whole list, there are very few things that a human being can eat without running the risk of being killed

by the bacilli or his kin, the microbe. It is unnecessary to remark that the limited number of people who read of the germ theories must have a miserable time of it if they have sufficient leisure to think of them. But recently science itself, it is said, has come to the relief of those whom it distressed with the introduction of the all-pervasive bacilli. It, science, has found that there are two kinds of bacilli, the benign and the malignant, which, like the two principles of good and evil which pervade or are supposed to pervade the moral universe to contend with each other, are constantly at war. Health in the body means that the benign bacilli are in the ascendant, while disease is an indication that the malignant are uppermost. Moreover, it is stated that they are the kindly ba-In all cities the expenditure for schools | cilli which give to articles like butter its pleasant flavor. If this be true, the excess of butter, for instance, which has not a pleasant flavor would indicate that the malignant and bad-tasting microbes were in a discouragingly large majority. Just as the bacilli theory has caused

many people to have disagreeable feeithose boards is given almost unlimited | ings regarding food, a Professor Berthepower to raise and expend money. In lot, a Paris chemist, is announced as bethis city the Mayor and the boards under | ing engaged in the production of chemicombinations which will serve as substitutes for the staple articles now in use. Cereals of all kinds, meat, eggs, butter and all the other articles of food are to be brought forth by the laboratory. These substitutes for food are to be presented in the forms of capsules or tablets, which will be taken very much as medicine is now taken, instead of the regular meal. Even now there is a patent food for dogs which is said to be superior, so far as the well-being of the canine is concerned, to that raw or cooked meat which he naturally selects. The pleasures of the table, it is true, will cease when the chemical nutrition in the form of the tablet shall have come, At the same time, the mass of people will of manifest destiny points to the com- that public money can be lavishly ex- be able to save the period between noon in cities like Indianapolis. The total suspension of business in a large part of a city like this an hour in the middle of the day involves a loss which the Journal will not undertake to calculate. Instead of going to dinner, the population in business and industry could take a small box of tablets in its vest-pocket and proceed with its work without loss of time or the discomfort in the way of dyspepsia and like ailments which are the penalty of good and abundant eating. The substitution of the chemical capsule and tablet would certainly enable those who are nervous regarding the bacilli to escape all danger except such as lurks in the air we breathe. Perhaps the chemist will find a substitute for the vital air. Most people, however, will not worry about the bacilli. Like the farmer whose son from college told him that the water he drank swarmed with harmful organisms, they will stolidly remark to these scientists with their microbes and bacilli, "If they kin stand it, I kin."

Too much praise cannot be accorded General McKee and the officers in comnand of the troops in camp the past week. It has been a school of instruction and discipline, and as such it has placed the National Guard of Indiana where they can be favorably compared with those of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. These officers have also taught the people in this vicinity that a muster is not a junket, but an assembly of volunteers for thorough military instruction. If Indiana had had such regiments and such artillery orranizations as it now has when the late war broke out, it would have been worth illions of dollars to the country. In the forth there were no such well instructed volunteer officers and no such disciplined nen as those that marched into the city esterday. During the days of the mu er so few of the men were seen in the ity that it would not have been susected that a brigade of volunteers we in camp within a half-hour's ride of the own. On the whole, the encampmen as been a most gratifying success,

and not so very long ago either, when were practically the only means of there was an immense amount of steamboat travel, and a very pleasant way of traveling it was. For rest, comfort and sociability it could not be surpassed. The general introduction of railroads and the much more rapid transit they afforded caused a great falling off in river traffic, but it is still considerable and, as stated above, larger at present than for many years past. So far as heavy freights are concerned river traffic must always be able to compete successfully with railroads, and in the matter of travel it offers some inducements that the rail-

The crimes attributed to Holmes are already so numerous and so revolting that it seems the public would ask that no more evidence of the deeds of this cold-blooded and repulsive slaughterer of uman beings shall be given. He should be tried, convicted and executed. The only advantage that can be hoped for by the revelations of his crimes is that he may make murder so hideous that .no sane person will hereafter place himself in a list that contains the name of

No person familiar with the effects o the morphine habit will be surprised to learn that the thrilling and dramatic story told by John R. Linson about his long pursuit and final killing of the destroyer of his sister was purely imaginative. There is no limit to the inventive mendacity of morphine victim. It should be added that the demoralizing influence of the drug in other directions is such as would easily account for so diabolical crime as that recently perpetrated in West Indianapolis

In some of the Eastern States wheelmen are required to pay toll on turnpike roads the same as drivers of wagons and carriages. They say they do not object to it, for, while bicycles do not wear out a road they, as the owners, are willing to contribute toward the keeping up of good thor-

Du Maurier's coming novel will, it is said, be called "The Martians." This looks little like trespassing on Percival Lowell's preserves, he being the author of very entertaining series of magazine articles on the Martians, meaning thereby the inhabitants of Mars.

The success of the military encampment just closed and the good behavior and soldierly appearance of the troops insures a continuance of popular favor and legislative, support for the militia:

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

His Business.

"Just think-" began the missionary lady. "Certainly, mum," assented Mr. Weary Watkins, "Jist thinkin' is right in my

A Month After the Elopement. She-I got a letter from papa to-day, sayng that he has made his will. He-Do we come in anywhere?

She-Not directly; but he has left all his noney to an asylum for idiots.

The Cause Discovered. "Why," asked the visiting Britisher, why do you American women have such beastly, high-pitched voices, you know?" "I think it comes," said the apologetic native, "from their efforts to talk above the noise of the trolley cars as much as anything."

The Cheerful Idiot. "You will not find the woman of stable character scurrying about the streets on bicycle," said the old-fashioned boarder. "Of course not," said the Cheerful Idiot. "The stable woman would prefer the

LITERARY NOTES.

Col. John Hay is the latest author to boast literary daughter. Miss Helen Hay conributes to the August St. Nicholas a hunorous poem called "The Merry Mongoose." Mrs. Humphrey Ward received \$5,000 for the English rights of "The Story of Bessie Costrell." The Critic figures it out that altogether she will receive \$15,000 for the story, or about 60 cents a word.

Mr. Du Maurier is not going to lecture in America. His health does not permit of his accepting the proposals made to him. He is said to be in receipt of \$700 a week as his share of the profits on the play of "Trilby."

Burger, who wrote the ballad "Lenore," which had a great influence on the romantic movement in literature at the beginning of the nineteenth century, has had a mo ment erected to his memory at Gottingen, where he held a professorship for awhile. The danger that besets the novelist who attempts to write plays is feelingly illustrated by Mr. Zangwill in an anecdote of an actress who played in an unsuccessful com-edy by a distinguished man of letters. One of her stage directions, she said, ran thus:

Mr. O'Connor, known as "Tay Pay," is about to bring out in London a volume of Some Old Love Stories." The papers colected therein deal with actual romancesthose of Abraham Lincoln and his wife, of Mirabeau and Sophie de Monnier, of Wil-liam Hazlitt and Sarah Walker, of Nelson and Marie Antoinette and of Carlyle and his

The long-promised volume of Matthew Ar old's letters, written between 1848 and 1858. will soon be brought out. Mr. George W E. Russell, who has carefully collected and thew Arnold the peculiar charm of his let-ters lies in this-that they are, in a word,

Mr. I. Zangwill, whose name is now so much seen, began life as a teacher in a London school. He was sometime editor a now defunct humorous periodical "The Premier and the Painter." his books, "Children of the Ghetto" and "The King of the Schnorrers," brought him

Since his marriage, three years ago, to a ung Protestant woman, Paul Bourget has spent most of his time showing his wife Italy and forgotten corners of provin France. When in Paris he is to be found on the south side of the Seine in a quiet and my street, where he works all day and during the greater part of the night, using large, wide sheets of paper, and seldom gong over his copy more than once.

Anna Katharine Green (Mrs. Rohlfs) writes to the Critic to state that the idenity of the plot of her "Doctor Izard" with that of an unnamed other recent story is s all her own, except the incident in the closing chapter, which is the key to the nystery, and is based on an actual occurce, reported in the press some years ago, i evidently used by the other author in a

It has been said that Mr. Rudyard Kip ing's sister is so clever that when the oung man's stories first appeared many ple in India declared that they were in eality written by her. The thoroughly mas-uline style should have convinced these iseacres of their folly. The lady, who was hen Miss Beatrice Kipling, could no more ave written these masterly tales than heir author could have produced the weak and unimportant sketches printed over his

The Pall Mall Magazine thus pays its reets to Mr. Richard Le Gallienne: There te." The whole book is dedicated to his nts: there is a section inspired by his d domestic loss, there is a New Year tter addressed to his sister and brother-

lisher which is likely to make the Body Head swell. I seem to hear a vas

We all figure proudly in Richard's latest

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The late George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, in 1800, paid Dickens \$5,000 for 'Hunted Down," which consists roughly of en thousand words. This is at the rate of

cents a word. Though ex-Governor Garcelon, of Maine is eighty years of age, he is still in vigorus health. There are nineteen Garcelon in the Lewiston, Me., city directory now, all of the original Garcelon family, which was very prolific. One daughter of the house, "Sally" Moody, had twenty-seven

Stead, of the Review of Reviews, says that there ought to be a baby exchange between families that have too many chilen and families that have none--whether cause none have been born or because heir children have died. Such an exchange e thinks ought to be established, with he effect of alleviating much misery. Miss Kate Sanborn, the author, is ather generous proportions, A neighbor "ran in" one day on an errand, at her "abandoned farm." and suddenly burst out to her astonished hostess: "Do you ever have fits?" Miss Sanborn said she never had fits. "I s'pose ye know," went on the caller relentlessly, "that ye're jest the build fer fits."

The Chevennes and other Indians of the which flies across the sky, bringing the torm. All the ideas of savage tribes are ased on such simple conceptions of nature, The ideas of young children are often identical with savage myths, as a result of minds on the same plane of development attempting to explain the same thing.

Stambuloff took exercise in only form, swimming, and in this he excelled. He was a man of great personal bravery, and yet, for precaution's sake, he kept a loaded rifle in his study. The chief orns of this room was a stuffed owl. hysically, he was a short, thick-set man, with a deep chest, broad shoulders and brilliant black eyes. Three years in a theo-logical seminary, from which he ran away, gave him his only schooling.

According to a correspondent of the Lancet, the Pope, after nearly ten months of indoor life, has resumed his walks in the Vatican gardens every afternoon. Before sunset Len XIII is conveyed back to the stairs to the traditional dormitory of his predecessors. How well the life he now ads is suiting him may be inferred from the fact that not for many months has the august octogenarian been more vigorous in

When Strauss, the Viennese composer, visited Windsor Castle this year Queen Victoria informed him that his father had played before her in the early part of her reign. A notable audience was that when e played, by her request, the Austrian hymn, the Queen rose and remained standing, a courtesy to the composer's country which few Americans pay to their own national hymns. And it is not easy for Queen Victoria to stand-it is almost imposs-ble for her to walk.

Queen Victoria's boudoir at Windson Castle is upholstered in red damask and gold. On the door is subscribed, in the Queen's own beautifully neat and symwriting: "Every article in this lamented husband selected for me in the twenty-fourth year of tny reign." Medallion portraits of all the dings of England hung round a wide bay window in this room. The Queen still keeps the first bouquet ever given her by Prince Albert.

Mrs. Hearst, widow of the California expense to interfere with her disposition to travel by land or sea in the most luxurlously comfortable manner. She has saloon raflway carriage and state cabin on the channel steamer when she goes from London to Paris, or vice versa, and on the ontinent, when obtainable, special and exclusive traveling facilities usually associ ated with royalty. Yet, withal, Mrs. Hearst s described as a plain, unpretentious wom an, generous and given to good deeds.

I cannot sing the old songs, My voice is out of tune; I've got to see Svengall,

And see him very soon. We struggle and strive for a

In the wonderful world about us. And then we die, and the wonderful world Goes merrily on without us. -July Overland.

There's always a bitter for every sweet, A thorn for every rose; A rival for every sweetheart And corns for the daintiest toes If ever we love a fragrant flower, 'Tis sure to fade away; Whenever there's soup for dinner,

There's sure to be hash next day. -Kansas City Journal. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

May we ask Lord Rosebery if he knows What State will be the first to get in

favorite daughter?-Detroit There's nothing like an earthquake to open up new territories.-New York Mail and Express.

Some people can keep their minds on mighty small object and not feel cramped for room.-Puck. A wise man who wishes to do as he leases will buy his wife a bicycle.-Los

Angeles Express. Life would be easier if we only had the opportunity to rest after our days of rest -New York Evening Sun.

r more of those grand, sweet songs going all the time.-Detroit Tribune. About all some poor people have to keep the wolf from the door are five or six hungry dogs.-Galveston News. Elcycle enthusiasts ought to help in the elebration of Wheeling's centennial .-Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph

There are men who want two or three

One of the things worth noticing is the amount of suppressing that a Cuban revolt an survive.-Washington Star. Wife-What do you think of Bridget' cooking? Husband-I think if she tried to oil water she'd burn it .- Truth.

If Henry M. Stanley feels lonely in being kept away from Africa he can now explore Darkest England.—Philadelphia Inquirer. Those who complain that it is too hot to go to church would better take the heat low than hereafter.-Kansas City Journal. An Atlanta preacher thinks the devil is esponsible for bloomers. This is a severe ion on the devil's taste.-Chicago

"Won't you please take off your hat so hat I can see the play?" "Yes, if you'll

The man who said that one half doesn' low how the other half lives never studed life in a small town or country village New York Mail and Express. A Boston millionaire of sixty has married his thirty-year-old cook. Perhaps she is a good cook and had threatened to leave.

—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Inexpensive Joys. nnle S. Winston, in Lippincott.

so-called people of bad taste are pleased. The very possession of this le quality consigns them to that de sily pleaseu. pised but happy class. Theirs are the rightest faces at the street parade, the reus and the open air concert. Their reath wafts the mediocre writer into ame and lends wings to the inspirations the popular composer. On them the

autiful. It is mo table to search for the po h will reveal to us its beauty

wrought from pure love of the beautifu and sought for its occult charm. Many a cated eyes and reveals itself only to the simple-minded. But to those to whom it is risible it is beauty, and has the cheering and elevating power of beauty. Through these creations, which move the mirth of scornful spirits, there has come into many a bare and stunted life the exquisite joys of the artst.

SINGING IN STRENGTH.

The Prima Donna Must Have Health as Well as Voice.

New York Mail and Express. There is probably no better authority on lic singing than Jessie Bartlett Davis. the famous prima donna. Like Patti, her voice seems to improve the more it is used, and also like Patti, she seldom if ever disappoints an audience by reason of ill In speaking on the subject she "There is an organic relation between strength and singing. production of song demands but the exertion; of singing and acting together demands an expenditure of vital force almost as great, if not equal, to the hardest physical labor. There are many parts in grand opera, and even light opera, which are simply exhausting to a weak or sickly man or woman. This is/a reason why so many charming vocalists, who are simply superb in pariors or in small social cir-cles, make such miscrable failures when they go upon the concert platform or the the requisite They have not strength for the work they They seldom realize this fact, upon their will power or upon medicines to tide them over, and all goes well for a

"Nearly all our great singers are people ment, who take excellent care of their bodies and leave increase their physical well being. If any young woman desires to join the musical stage as a profession, she should bear in mind that a prime necessity is a good be an athlete, but she should be able to take long walks and enjoy them; to run, olay, jump an hour at a time without being tired or worn out. I might go even further and say that every musical aspirant should take a the nastics. Even if this is not necessary, it will do no harm, and will tend to increase the sweetness, volume and effectiveness of the singer. I am glad to see that in the colleges this is being made a regular feat-ure. In nearly all to-day the girls are trained physically as well as mentally.

brief while until they break down and be-

come wrecks

same rule may be applied with great advantage to the musical training of women. It should be accompanied by a physical training at the same time. This s too often overlooked by bright and ambitious young girls who go to Europe to finish their musical education. You find them in England, France, Germany and into their endeavors, they economize and deny themselves pleasures in order to obtain the highest musical and in doing all this they forget absolutely that superb mechanism, their As a result, something gives they go home utterly heart-Their failure is erroneously charged to overwork, to false methods of instruction, to bad climate, and to any and every cause, save the true one.

"In the conservatories of the future there will be a gymnasium and a professor of gymnastics that will be of equal importance with the plano virtuoso and the prolessor of vocal art."

ADELINA PATTI.

How the Famous Prima Donna An-

pears to English Eyes. London Paper.

It was the same Adelina Patti that I had met nine years ago in America-I was almost going to say twenty years ago in In fact, I do say it, for years touch the form and features of this wonderful woman only as yesterdays. Her face is that of a healthy, happy, lovely woman of fifty, and her figure almost girl-

ish in its grace. most gratifying the other night. I thought the people would never stop cheering. assure you it brought tears to my eyes, and my heart had to be pushed well down my throat before I could find my voice. "My voice? Yes, I know it. It has always astonished me myself; but, then, God gave it to me, and I pray and believe that it will be many a long year before He takes it from me. Like Violetta, I would sing my highest, sweetest note, even with

"Do I feel more fatigued now than I No. But remember I take the very, very best care of myself, and of every detail of my health. My diet, my wines, my hours of sleep, of practice, and I never transgress. And, again, cher Monsieur, I think that the school of operatic training to which I belong no longer exists-in fact, I am sure it does not. As I told Christine Nilsson the other day, when we met in Paris, 'Only you and I are left, my dear,' and she agreed with me. Singers were not turned out in half dozens, like-like-well, to use an Americanism, like cysters on the half shell! I cannot help thinking that the reason that so few voices last among the present day singers s because so much of their tuition was There was too much anxiety for a quickly made voice, and so, like a burst of fireworks, there is glory for a little

while, and then—puff—out!
"My diamonds! Oh! let Nicolni tell "She had on diamonds to the value £200,000," said the handsome husband the prima donna, not only £70,000 as one of your daily papers said to-day. In all there are 3,700 stones, and not one weighs less than six carats. Then for the two performances of 'Traviata,' the one you eard on Tuesday and the one for Saturday night, my wife has a cuirass made to over her corsage in front and to branch over her shoulders to the back. Those stones were picked out of various pieces of her jewelry, from tiaras, bragelets, brooches, rings, and so forth, and put together by a jeweler at a cost of £800. At the end of this opera season all stones will be restored to the pleces to which they be-Yes, we are very careful, of course.

our strong box, I assure you." THE PAGE'S DRESS.

There is always a very efficient guard over

Picturesque Garb Recommended for Women Bicyclists. New Orleans Picayune.

The new woman is moving swiftly into prominence, and she has already adopted a bifurcated style of apparel, the bloomer. Above all things, the bicycle is the great impulse to the divided garment. dress is necessary when one must ride Well, the women have adopted the bicycle, and that has driven them to But bloomers are not pretty. facy are but little improved upon the Turkish trousers. The latter reach to the ankle and the bloomer to the middle of the calf. But as an article of beauty it is a failure, and beauty in dress is in-

There is, then, but one more step to be taken, and the movement is all in that direction. It is to the page's dress, the dress that we read of in medieval romance and see on the stage of grand opera. It is composed of a close-fitting bodice, short trunks or breeches, and tights. Here the figure is fully displayed, and the richest and most elegant material may be used for

It would be no new thing, but only a return to an ancient style. In the middle ages, in Europe, before the introduction of e-saddles, the fair sex always rode on orseback astride, and they adopted the age's dress for the purpose

Somebody will ask, "Is it modest to dress in tights?" This may well be answered with another question: When did modesty control styles of dress? Fashion is matter of leadership. Any woman who social position can set a fashion in dress If the new style makes her handsome and hows off her beauty to advantage, it will

vement wrought by social forces which cannot be overborne or checked in their course. The softer sex is taking a posi-tion in social affairs never before occuied by it. This movement necessarily reates new conditions in social life to mere items of dress and other circum-stances of adjustment to these conditions will be governed wholly by convenience

Reasons Against Knickerbockers.

arbiters in such matters.

lew Orleans Picayune in public in knee breeches. The olders that bag at the knee will merci-